

Provincial Markets.

The price of No. 1 wheat at Emerson holds at 55c, but owing to keen competition between the buyers, 56c is often paid.

At Virden wheat still remains at 50c per bushel. Oats have risen to 30c. Butter is worth from 15 to 17c, and eggs 15c.

At Manitou wheat remains firm at 48 to 51c, with an upward tendency. Oats 32c, and likely to be higher. Barley 25c, with very little coming in.

At Portage la Prairie wheat was coming in slowly last week. There is little or no change in quotations. No. 1 Red Fyfe 51c, No. 2 Northern 45c, No. 1 Regular 40c, Oats 35c, Eggs 18c, Butter 18c, Dressed Chickens 10c per lb, Geese and Turkeys 12 to 15c per lb.

There has been a considerable quantity of wheat marketed during the past week at Brandon. Fifty and fifty-one cents were the highest paid and these were for the choicest samples. As low as 45c was paid. Oats brought from 30 to 31c; barley 23 to 25c. Hay is advancing in price at \$9 to \$11 per load. Potatoes bring 25c, butter 18 to 20c and eggs 15c.

Tall Chimneys.

The highest chimney yet built in the world has recently been completed at the Mechernich lead works in Germany. The whole height of the structure is approximately 440 feet, 11 feet of which is under ground. The subterranean portion is of block stone, 37 feet square in plan, all the rest is of brick. The plinth, or lower part of the chimney under ground, is 34 feet square, so that the height of the shaft is nearly thirteen times the lower diameter. For about 34 feet the chimney continues square, then becomes octagonal in plan for a little distance, and finally changes to a circular form, retaining this shape to the top. The exterior diameter of the shaft at the top is about 11½ feet. The flue is 11½ feet in diameter at the bottom and 10 feet at the top. Until the completion of this chimney, that of the St. Rollix chemical works, near Glasgow, which is 434 feet high, was the tallest in the world.

The Men Who Succeed.

The young men who receive promotion are the men who don't drink on the sly. They are not the men who are always at the front whenever there is any strike, nor are they the men who watch for the clock to strike twelve and leave their picks hanging in the air. They are not the men who growl if they are required to attend to some duty a few minutes after the whistle has sounded. They are usually the men who pay the closest attention to the details of their business, who act as though they were trying to work for their employer's interest instead of to beat him at every crook and turn. They are the men who give the closest attention to every practical detail and to look continually to see whether they can do any better or not. This class of men are never out of a job. They are scarce, they never loaf, and they do not ask for their pay two or three weeks before pay day.—*The Artisan.*

The daughter of Gen. Meigs, who has just married Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, fell in love with his newspaper writings before she ever saw him.

Distrust in Stocks.

Two weeks ago we mentioned the fact that some large sums of money had been deposited in the banks for safe keeping upon which not a cent of interest was allowed. We have since learned that some of the amounts referred to were the proceeds of sales of certain stocks, which proves conclusively that investors have become distrustful of the high range of values which our bank and miscellaneous securities have attained. They have therefore deemed it expedient to sell out, and place their funds at non-paying interest until some safer investments may turn up, rather than take the risk of carrying dividend-bearing securities that are thought to be undermined by speculation.—*Montreal Bulletin.*

Keep Up with the Times.

The meditative merchant, in these days of business competition, is often induced to compare the different systems of selling goods and keeping an active trade, with a view to find the best for his own purpose. He notices that there is a wide variety of methods and a marked difference in results. But he observes that like results do not always follow the same methods and that the same plans work differently with dissimilar people. The more he considers these facts the clearer does it become that he can fix upon no system that will, without qualification of failure, give certain and continuous business. Old houses in New York, once of great capital and experience have passed out of existence because they made the mistake of adopting a system, and, thinking it infallible, would never give it up. The fact is that the system of this year may not be a good one for next year, and the method that a certain salesman may render wonderfully successful may utterly fail with others. There is no course open for the enterprising merchant but to keep his own eyes and ears wide open, and adapt his methods to every new condition of affairs. He must not keep in any beaten track too long, and, above all things, he should beware of too much fondness for pet theories.—*Fabrics.*

ALEX MITCHELL, of Montreal, who purchased large quantities of Manitoba wheat two years ago, was on a trip through the Province, for the purpose of estimating the quality and quantity of wheat for shipment.

THE Mennonites in Southern Manitoba are marketing large quantities of wheat. The English speaking people have not yet commenced to market their grain.

THE Moosomin flour mill, which was to be completed by October 1st, is still far from completion. It is reported that the Northwest Land Co. have taken the matter in hand and will complete the mill.

ALREADY, this season, there have been marketed at Emerson something over 65,000 bus. of wheat, but a small part of which has been graded under No. 1 hard. A large quantity of oats and flax has also been delivered. It is estimated by dealers, that there will yet be delivered at this market, upwards of 200,000 bus., as but little grain has been marketed from east of here and farmers are hauling from 30 to 40 miles from the west. Two new buyers will enter the market.

Long Credits.

In some departments of the wholesale trade, the methods of doing business, of late years, have materially retrograded, inasmuch as credits have been extended considerably beyond what conservative firms consider requisite. Take, for instance, the article of wool, which, about five years ago, was sold by importers to manufacturers on 30 days; then the limit was increased to 60 days, and so it has gone on increasing, until to-day the regular terms of credit are four months, although we are aware of instances in which Cape and Australian wool have been sold at six months, and in one case as long as eight months was given. Woollen manufacturers also deal in long-dated paper—much longer, it is claimed than they have any occasion to do. It will not be gainsaid, that in proportion as credits lengthen risks increase, and therefore no extension of credit should be given, unless a corresponding addition to profits be assured; but this, we fear, was not the case in the departments above referred to, as the recent spurt in the price of wool, which made a longer purse for some of our importers, did not occur till after the longer credits had been granted.—*Trade Bulletin.*

English Aristocrats Going into Trade.

The earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, who scandalized the British aristocracy some time ago by engaging in trade, having put \$20,000 into the cab business in London, has now added to his commercial undertaking by retailing coal. The nobility are at last beginning to make themselves useful. A number of younger sons of noblemen follow agricultural pursuits, and have opened milk and butter shops in London. Lords and dukes now dabble openly in stock exchange. A duchess resigned her place as lady-in-waiting to the queen some time ago to open a millinery shop, because there was more money in it; and the earl of Kenmare, chamberlain to her majesty the queen, whose Irish tenants can not or will not pay him any rent on his deeply incumbered estates, is about to establish a number of ginshops in London.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Dakota's Growth.

The report of Governor Pierce, gives the following figures concerning the progress of the Territory:

"There were 22,431 new filings on public lands during the year under three general land laws, divided as follows: Homesteads, 7,466, pre-emptions, 7,894 and tree claims, 7,611. The area newly filed on during the year was 3,565,366 acres. There were 9,962 final proofs made during the year. The total increase in population of the territory for the year is estimated at 85,000, giving Dakota a population on June 30th, 1886, of fully 300,000. The railroad building of 1886 bids fair to be much greater than for any previous year in the history of the Territory.

Mr. Oswald Bowie brought to Morden on Tuesday a Swede turnip which turned the scales at 19½ pounds.

The vacant houses at Portage la Prairie are being rapidly taken up by farmers, who put in the winter months in town.